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Faked Story On Pegging Of Dollar

Execution Of A Clever Trick

CHINESE CURRENCY FLUCTUATED SHARPLY ON THE HONG KONG MARKET YESTERDAY IN WHAT APPARENTLY WAS A CLEVERLY EXECUTED COUP BY SPECULATORS WHO FAKED A STORY ABOUT THE PEGGING OF THE C.N. TO THE AMERICAN DOLLAR, LABELLED IT AS AN ASSOCIATED PRESS REPORT AND HAD IT DELIVERED TO SIX CHINESE LANGUAGE NEWSPAPERS ON SUNDAY EVENING.

The story, purporting to be from Chungking, said the C.N. had been fixed at 2,000 to the American dollar. The Associated Press, upon learning of the story yesterday morning, promptly issued a statement that it had not circulated it and would press for an investigation by the authorities to try to determine responsibility for the duplicity.

A similar scheme was reported to have been staged successfully in Macao during the war and a similar attempt to manipulate the money market is said to have been made in Shanghai since the war's end.

The following statement was issued by James Hutcheson, chief of the Associated Press bureau in Hong Kong:

"It has come to our attention that a news story purporting to come from The Associated Press of America was published in several Chinese language newspapers in Hong Kong today. This story was represented as emanating from Chungking and declared that an official exchange rate had been set between the Chinese national dollar and the American dollar.

CLEVERLY DONE

"The Associated Press did not receive nor distribute any such news story. It represents an act of fraud and deceit, apparently by some person or persons who were familiar with the methods of delivery of news to the newspapers. It was cleverly executed to avoid arousing the suspicions of editors who received it in good faith.

"The story was typewritten on the same type of white paper on which all Associated Press news is received by the newspapers. The forgers made every effort to imitate exactly the form of a regular sheet of A.P. news. They labelled it 'page 26' although it duplicated another page 26 in the day's news file.

"To make the page less open to surpicion, they added another

(Continued on Page 6)

BAMBOO TORTURE OF P.W.'S

Yokohama, Feb. 11.

Captain Isao Fukuhara today admitted at his war crimes trial the charges against him of beating American prisoners of war but denied all knowledge of "bamboo pole" tortures.

This method of punishment, said the prosecution, consisted of forcing a prisoner to kneel with "a bamboo pole between his knees while the guards beat the thighs to spread the joints."

"I placed a bamboo pole in view," said the former commandant of the Omuta (Kyushu) prison camp, "as a reminder to prisoners who used a pointed bamboo stick to jab into the bags of rice to get the rice."

Fukuhara said that was all he knew about the use of bamboo.

Fukuhara admitted striking a prisoner with his hand, but "I never used my fist on any prisoner."

The trial of Captain Shegeru Aona in another court was resumed. Prosecuting witnesses included the testimony of Captain Bruno J. Romeo, of Allied Headquarters medical unit, regarding the inadequate medical facilities at the camp, and the case was again adjourned at the request of the defence counsel. — Associated Press.

Hicswa Petition

Manila, Feb. 11.

The Filipino war veterans association unanimously adopted a resolution yesterday asking President Truman to spare the life of Pvt. Joseph Hicswa, of Wellington, New Jersey, who is under death sentence for slaying two Japanese civilians in Japan.

The resolution asserted that the slaying was not premeditated and said it was probably caused by Hicswa's recollection of Japanese atrocities against his comrades. The veterans said: "If the Japanese had the effrontery to ask leniency for Yamashita, who is responsible for the death of thousands of persons, then with more reason would be the commutation of Hicswa's sentence."—Associated Press.

CAT BURGLARS IN CITY

Mr. P. H. Schoones, of No. 54, Dina House, has reported to the Police that between 10.30 p.m. on Sunday and early yesterday morning, a cat burglar broke into his flat and stole $115 in cash, a silver cigarette case, a fountain pen and a blue woollen sweater. The value of the articles was about $340.

A similar incident occurred at Union Building when a typewriter and some clothing were stolen from the office of Mr. MacRae, of the F.E.S.A. on the night of Sunday.

FAR EAST SHIPPING APPOINTMENT

San Francisco, Feb. 11.

Paul Bordwell has been appointed Vice-President in charge of the Orient for the American President Lines, the company announced yesterday. Bordwell has been with the company for over 30 years.—Associated Press.

Revolt Alarm In Tokyo

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

Heavy machine-guns were mounted outside all entrances to the Royal Palace to-day as United States cavalrymen prepared for a possible rising by members of a Japanese secret society, whose slogan is "Willingness to die for the Emperor."

The secret society was reported to have chosen to-day — anniversary of the founding of the Japanese Empire — to demonstrate against the occupation forces but the day passed off quietly and the guns were dismantled in the afternoon.—Reuter.

FREAK EXPERT DOES IT AGAIN

MOSCOW, FEB. 11.

PROFESSOR NICOLAI SINITSYN, THE SOVIET PHARMACOLOGIST WHO BECAME FAMOUS FOR HIS EXPERIMENTS IN CREATING TWO HEADED DOGS AND TWO-HEARTED FROGS, IS REPORTED TO HAVE ACHIEVED PROMISING RESULTS IN HIS RESEARCH ON HEART TRANSPLANTATION IN WARM-BLOODED ANIMALS.

His latest experiments have been conducted at the Gorky Medical Institute using dogs, cats and rabbits.

Second hearts were transplanted into the thoracic cavities of dogs and rabbits, making room for the extra organ by removing one lobe of the lung. Previous unsatisfactory experiments involved the grafting of hearts into the necks or abdominal cavities of animals.

When neither of these locations proved successful, Professor Sinitsyn placed hearts in the thoracic cavity, with it is reported, satisfactory results. The animals continued to live with no noticeable disturbances in the activity of their own hearts and with the second hearts giving a slightly slower rythm.

Medical circles here regard Professor Sinitsyn's researches into the possibilities of "new hearts for old" as opening wide new prospects for the treatment of diseased or weak hearts.

Professor Sinitsyn began his experiments 12 years ago when studying chemical agents appearing in the blood. Recent experiments with frogs were particularly successful. Frogs whose own hearts he had replaced with grafted organs, and frogs in which he had installed a second heart, lived actively and spawned normally.

His earlier researches included the grafting of second heads to animals. Some of his two-headed dogs lived from 15 to 18 hours.—Reuter.

Upheaval Looming In India

New York, Feb. 11.

The "New York Times" to-day published a long despatch from its New Delhi correspondent on the political situation in India headed "Threatening India" and also carried the sub-heading "The position taken by the two major parties offer no visible ground for compromise."

The story said that "the current attitude and demands of India's conflicting political parties are moving this unhappy country in the direction of a violent upheaval. This conclusion is presented only after the most careful weighing of facts and arguments presented by political leaders, Government officials and disinterested observers.

"There is little community of trust and goodwill among the opposition factions that might point to the way of a peaceful solution. All observers acknowledge the presence of explosive factors, which are growing warmer daily."—Reuter.

The Weather

To-day's forecast:—Mainly fair with moderate to light easterly winds.

Yesterday's temperature:—
Maximum:—74 degrees at 2 p.m.
Minimum:—58 degrees at 7 a.m.

G.O.C. On An Old Hong Kong Scheme

AN INDICATION THAT HONG KONG'S 20-YEAR-OLD SCHEME FOR THE REMOVAL OF MILITARY ESTABLISHMENTS FROM THE CITY AREA, TO PERMIT OF COMMERCIAL EXPANSION, MAY ASSUME PRACTICAL SHAPE IN THE NEAR FUTURE, WAS GIVEN BY MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. FESTING, G.O.C. IN A PRESS INTERVIEW YESTERDAY.

General Festing made it clear that no plans of any kind have yet been formulated, and that he was expressing his personal views on the right solution of the problem of military accommodation in the Colony.

The G.O.C. pointed out that barracks would have to be considerably improved in their amenities to meet the needs of the modern Army, and he condemned the Shamshuipo Camp as totally unsuitable.

Much depended, he said, on the future size of the garrison. At present it consisted of two brigades and it was unlikely that this would be reduced for some time.

IDEAL ARRANGEMENT

General Festing suggested that the ideal arrangement for the future would be the construction of barracks to accommodate an entire brigade somewhere in the Fanling area, with adequate facilities for bringing the troops into town. This would give the men an adequate and appropriate training ground, and the hostel system being set up in the Colony would enable them to get two or three days' leave, free of military duties, at frequent intervals.

Shamshuipo, he pointed out, was ideal for industrial purpose, but in quite the wrong place for troops.

In Victoria, he would be prepared to recommend that the military lands be given up for commercial expansion, with the War Office building new barracks in more suitable areas.

SHAMSHUIPO SHOOTING

The owner of a dry-cleaning shop in Shamshuipo is lying critically wounded in hospital as the result of a hold-up last night.

The man, Tang Wah-yan was shot by armed robbers who gained an entrance to his shop at 120, Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shamshuipo, at 7.50 by means of a trick.

Three men knocked at the door and said they wanted an overcoat cleaned. Tang let them in whereupon two of the intruders produced revolvers and herded the occupants into a cubicle.

Tang made a break for the street and was shot, the bullet entering his chest through his arm. The men apparently took fright and decamped.

Tang is in Kwong Wah Hospital where his condition last night was stated to be critical.

BRITONS MANHANDLED

New Delhi, Feb. 11.

A party of British soldiers and some British civilians were roughly handled in New Delhi to-day when 2,000 Moslems demonstrated against the sentence passed on Captain Rashid of the "Indian National Army."—Reuter.

No Civil Govt. For Colony--Yet

THE OPINION THAT THE COLONY IS NOT YET READY TO REVERT TO CIVIL ADMINISTRATION WAS EXPRESSED BY THE G.O.C., MAJOR-GENERAL F. W. FESTING YESTERDAY.

During a discussion at a press conference, General Festing said that the military were carrying out many important duties notably policing, which they would not normally be doing, and which the civil authorities are unlikely to be able to undertake for some time.

The most satisfactory method of bringing about the changeover, he suggested, would be the gradual assumption by the civil administration of additional commitments, but this probably was impossible to arrange under the constitution, and there would probably have to be a set date for civil government to take over.

Asked when he thought it likely that a decision would be taken, General Festing said he thought March 1 would be optimistic, but March 31, which is the end of the financial year in England, would probably commend itself as a very suitable date on which to switch financial responsibility from the War Office.

A GANGSTER'S FAREWELL

New York, Feb. 11.

Charles (Lucky) Luciano's parting gesture to America was a party for about 100 stevedores aboard the "Laura Keen," the freighter on which he sailed today in solitary glory as a deportee to Italy.

The stevedores gave Luciano a big farewell, crowding around him to shake his hand and pat him on the back. Some of them refused to let reporters on the ship for a final interview and only grudgingly allowed an immigration official aboard to see Luciano for the reporters.

Luciano declined the interview, the official said, claiming "I have seen the press enough." With these words, the man convicted of compulsory prostitution after a career as Czar of New York's racket and recently pardoned by Governor Thomas E. Dewey, said his good-bye to America.—Associated Press.

Admiral Wants U.S. To Get Ready Now

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11.

VICE-ADMIRAL W.H.P. BLANDY, WHO WILL DIRECT THE PACIFIC ATOM BOMB TEST AT BIKINI ATOLL IN THE MARSHALLS, SAYS THAT ATOM RESULTS ON THE SEA MAY PROVE THAT THE UNITED STATES SHOULD PREPARE IMMEDIATELY AGAINST ANOTHER WAR.

HE SAID: "IT IS NOT A QUESTION WHAT ATOM BOMBS CAN DESTROY BUT RATHER THE QUESTION WHAT WE CAN FIND TO REPLACE OR MAKE MORE EFFECTIVE OUR LAND, SEA AND AIR FORCES IF TEST SHIPS ARE BLOWN OUT OF THE WATER.

"If a potential future enemy could blast our fighting fleets from the surface of the sea we should be prepared to build them back as fast as mass production and assembly lines permit—that is if we think we need the navy to transport troops, supplies and weapons and destroy the enemy defense of undersea craft."

He added that "an evaluation board may say it will no longer be safe in occupying attack points as near enemy land, sea and air bases as we did in this war.

"One thing is sure in my mind—the tests will show whether we need more or less of a navy. Personally I never expect to live long enough to see that this country will not need a powerful surface fleet.

WON'T STOP WAR

"All I say is—if the tests show we could be whipped in war, to save ourselves we ought to make preparations right now for armament factors and weapons we need to protect us."

Blandy says he does not believe the atom bomb "will stop men from fighting if our own efforts at goodwill among men of all nations could not."

The first bomb will be exploded in the air next May, the second on the surface of the sea in July, and the third "not this year" at deep underwater level, the Navy says. — Associated Press.

HOMMA SENTENCED TO DEATH

MANILA, FEB. 11.

LIEUT.-GENERAL MASAHARU HOMMA WAS TODAY CONDEMNED TO DIE BY THE MILITARY COURT TRYING HIM ON CHARGES OF CONDONING ATROCITIES OF HIS TROOPS, INCLUDING THE MASS SLAUGHTER OF AMERICAN AND FILIPINO TROOPS RESULTING FROM THE BATAAN DEATH MARCH IN WHICH THOUSANDS WERE LEFT DEAD ON THE ROADS.

HOMMA'S DEATH SENTENCE, IN CONTRAST TO GENERAL YAMASHITA'S, IS PRESUMABLY TO BE THAT OF A MILITARY MAN. THE VERDICT DECREED THAT HE IS TO BE EXECUTED BY GUNFIRE INSTEAD OF HANGING.

Like Yamashita, Homma's case is to be brought up before the Allied Supreme Commander in Japan, General Douglas MacArthur, for a final review.

Homma was moved immediately upon his sentence to the Luzon war prisoner camp No. 1 where he joined General Yamashita and other convicted war criminals.

While hearing the sentence the defendant stood in almost the exact spot in the ballroom of the former United States Commissioner to the Philippines, where, bemedalled and arrogant after the Japanese conquest of the islands, he had received homage of the puppet Filipino Commission and collaborators in a widely publicised reception.

Within range of his vision as he stood before the five-man commission across Manila Bay there was the fortress rock of Corregidor and the mist shrouded the hills of Bataan from which he herded General Wainwright, Major-General Edward P. King and their forces along the sun scorched roads in the famous death march.

The conviction was no surprise as Homma expected he would be shot.

THANKS COURT

Strict order prevailed at the sentence as it had through the trial under stern discipline of the bald bespectacled President of the Military Commission, Major-General Lee Donovan. Spectators representing all military services, Red Cross workers and large numbers of Filipinos living in the area during Homma's occupation were carefully searched before being admitted to the ground.

Homma made a brief speech just before the sentence was passed saying he wished to thank the Court. "I wish to thank the Court for the generous way in which I have been treated all during my trial period. Thank you very much" and he bowed to the Court.

The sentence of the Court was

Japanese Groping In The Dark

San Francisco, Feb. 11.

General Walter Krueger, who commanded the famed now deactivated Sixth Army, arrived here from Japan yesterday aboard the battleship "New Jersey" and declared the Japanese are dazed by their new unaccustomed freedom of speech and are groping toward a new type of government but the results will not be evident for a full generation.

He refused to venture an opinion on the length of the American occupation of Japan but said: "It is vitally necessary that the allied powers stay on the job to see this horrible nightmare will not happen again. I hope our people will keep sufficiently armed so peace can be assured." Krueger said rapid demobilisation is a threat to an efficient occupation of Japan.—Associated Press.

JAP. TRIALS TO START SOON

THE TRIALS OF THE JAPANESE WAR CRIMINALS IN HONG KONG WILL BE STARTED IN THE NEAR FUTURE, IT WAS OFFICIALLY DISCLOSED YESTERDAY.

A team of legal experts is already in the Colony completing the final preparation of the cases against Noma, Kogi and Company, and a Military Commission will arrive from Singapore to conduct the trials.

It was also disclosed that an arrangement may be made for an exchange of wanted Japanese between the Hong Kong and the Kwangtung authorities.

TRIPLETS WERE NO SURPRISE

BALTIMORE, FEB. 11.

A 12-OUNCE BABY GIRL WAS ONE OF TRIPLETS BORN HERE YESTERDAY TO MR. AND MRS. CHARLES EDWARD HARRISON, OF OAKESS VILLAGE.

The tiny baby girl was born last. Her brothers weighed 3 pounds and 14 ounces and 2 pounds and 15-1/4 ounces. Officials at the St. Agnes Hospital said that all three children are doing well.

Harrison said the triplets were no surprise to him and his wife because they had been detected by X-ray.—Associated Press.

CAINE ROAD HOLD-UP

A highway robbery occurred at about 10.30 on Saturday night, when Mr. Jackson Chun of No. 114, Caine Road was held up in a sedan chair by two well-dressed Chinese armed with revolvers.

Mr. Chan was on his way back to his residence when the men appeared out of the dark and ordered the coolies to stop. The men searched Mr. Chan and robbed him of $75 in money, a gold wrist watch, a cigarette lighter and a fountain pen to the total value of $400.

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RUSSIA'S "REALISM"

Britain's and America's relations with Russia keep coming to forks in the road at periodic intervals. The tendency is always to say that this is the decisive one. Then it never quite proves decisive, because there always seems to be another around the next bend. So it would be foolish to say that the fork just ahead is going to be decisive. The issue is almost always the same. Will the decision increase or decrease the tendency to a sharp division of the world into spheres of influence as opposed to co-operation? The formula of co-operation seems to work easily enough when the conflicts of interest are mild and remote. The problem of the international settlement at Tangier was resolved under the co-operative principle, without much trouble. Tangier is a very long way from either Russia or America. On the other hand, the co-operative concept has been ignored entirely in the far Pacific where the settlement is strictly on a sphere-of-influence basis. America takes all the former Japanese-held islands in the long archipelago stretching from the south, and Russia takes all those in the Kuriles reaching down from the north. America pays lip service to the co-operative principle in that it will not, nominally, acquire sovereignty. Russia takes outright sovereignty. However, the difference is academic since the American acquisition is under the clause evolved at San Francisco for non-supervision by the international authority of "strategic areas." When America insisted on this formula, Russia completed its plans to hold the Kuriles. So the co-operative principle was ignored by both America and Russia, so far as Pacific islands are concerned. American diplomacy, not having such an immediate stake in Eastern Europe, has attempted to apply the co-operative formula there on Russia's doostep. It has recently made some headway against the Russian tendency to acquire a dominant influence comparable to America's dominant influence in its own hemisphere. Now the issue of Russia's claim to a share in the division of Italy's former colonial empire. The Soviet bid is obviously the counterpart to demands for a co-operative settlement in the Balkans and Eastern Europe. America is demanding the open door. There is logic in both positions. If one area is to be settled under the co-operative formula, then the Eastern Mediterranean should be settled under the same formula. But if Russia is to dominate in Eastern Europe, then the Western world will want to dominate in the Mediterranean. The Western claim to equal influence in Eastern Europe justifies a Russian claim to equal influence in the former Italian colonial sphere, and vice versa. So the two settlements are tied inevitably together. Obviously, Russia would prefer having Eastern Europe to itself and a share in the Mediterranean. And, equally obviously, the Western world would prefer having the Mediterranean to itself and a share in Eastern Europe. But the old rule of not being able to eat your cake and keep it applies to nations as well as to individuals. So both sides must either eat their respective sphere-of-influence cakes around the table of co-operation or they must both put their precious cakes on their respective shelves and lock the cupboards of their respective spheres of influence. It is much too late to save the principle of co-operation in the Pacific, although it is being observed so far towards China. If the European settlement is on the co-operative basis, then it might become the dominant rather than the recessive tendency.

Marines On Charge Of Armed Robbery

THREE ROYAL MARINES LEONARD ALBERT MEEKS, IVENS DENIS ORAN AND JAMES EDWIN VIVIAN, FORMERLY OF H.M.S. ANSON AND NOW OF H.M.S. TAMAR APPEARED BEFORE A NAVAL COURT MARTIAL ON M.V. AORANGI YESTERDAY ON TWO COUNTS OF ARMED ROBBERY.

The charges against accused were that they, on Christmas Day 1945, armed with revolvers robbed Yan Shing of $150 and a wrist watch at No. 75 Bonham Strand East, first floor, and robbed Wong Hing of $20 and a pocket watch at the same place and on the same date.

The court was composed of Captain V. N. Surtees, D.S.O., R.N., H.M.S. Nabcatcher, president, Captain A. St. Clair Ford, D.S.O., Captain Escort forces, Commander M. Hodges, H.M.S. Duke of York, Commander H. F. Robertson-Aikman, H.M.S. Tamar, and Commander R. A. V. Gregory, H.M.S. Tamar.

Lieut.-Comdr. (S) Rawles, R.N., was the Deputy-Judge Advocate.

The case for the prosecution as conducted by Capt. Gwinner and the accused were represented by Mr. Peter H. Sin, assisted by Lieut. Magee, R.N.V.R.

Accused pleaded not guilty to all the charges.

PROSECUTION'S CASE

The case for the prosecution was outlined as follows:—

At about 8.15 p.m. on December 25, 1945, there were about six Chinese male civilians in a flat at No. 75, Bonham Strand East, first floor, when there was a knock on the door.

The door was opened and four Marines, three of whom were accused, entered. Two of the Marines had revolvers in their hands and pointed them at the Chinese and said something to them which the Chinese did not understand. One of the Marines stood guard by the door, and another, Marine Meeks, searched all the Chinese present.

Meeks took from Yan Shing $150 Hong Kong currency and his wrist watch. He took from Wong Hing $20 Hong Kong currency and a pocket watch.

The four Marines then ordered all the Chinese into a cubicle at the back of the flat. The Chinese did so and the door of the cubicle was shut upon them.

The accused then left the flat and ran downstairs into the road and turned left. Three of the Chinese, Yan Shing, Wong Hing and Wong Fan, gave chase. The four Marines ran down Hillier Street, into Des Voeux Road and turned east. They then turned into Rumsey Street and right into a lane at the rear of the World Theatre. This is a blind alley. The three Chinese pursued them the whole of the way at a distance which is estimated variously as "twenty feet" and thirty steps.

A nearby patrol consisting of Marine D. McLaren and Marine Summerscales of No. 1 Commando and some Chinese constables also gave chase.

CROWD GATHERS

A short while after entering the alleyway, two of the four marine fugitives came out and were met by a crowd of Chinese including Yan Shing, Wong Fun and Wong Hing. At this time, Marine Summerscales arrived at the entrance of the alley and was joined shortly after by Marine McLaren.

A crowd gathered around the two Marines who had come out of the alley, and was shouting at them. Marine Summerscales asked the two Marines what they were doing. They replied "We are just coming out." The two Marines then ran away and a few second later, a third Marine dressed in blue came out of the alley and ran to catch up with them. Nothing was seen of the fourth Marine concerned in the robbery after this point.

The crowd gave chase and Marine Summerscales and Marine McLaren and their patrol followed.

The three Marines ahead, who were the accused, ran towards the sea and on arrival at Connaught Road Central, turned to the right. They crossed the road and went round the side of a garage opposite the harbour office and down some stone steps by the water.

The crowd found them as they were standing on the steps. The patrol had by this time understood what accusations the crowd were making against the accused, and Marine McLaren searched them for arms, but found none. They had no watches on them which the Chinese could identify as theirs, and only a small amount of money in Chinese currency. McLaren then asked them if they were concerned in the robbery and all three denied it. At this time one of the Chinese constables flashed a light on the water and Yan Shing saw some banknotes lying on the stone steps just above sea level. He picked up the notes, which consisted of six $10 Hong Kong notes which were wet and handed them to Marine McLaren. There was no one else besides the accused on the stone steps at this time.

TAKEN TO STATION

The patrol then took the three accused and the three Chinese Yan Shing, Wong Fan and Wong Hing, to the Central Police Station. In the presence of Station Inspector Cheung Chung-hing, the Chinese alleged that the three accused and another Marine had robbed them. The three Chinese pointed out Marine Meeks as the one who had searched his pockets. Wong Hing indicated Marine Meeks as the Marine who had sold a $20 and a gold watch from him. Yan Shing pointed Marine Meeks as the Marine who had stolen $150 from him and Marine Oran as the one who had stolen his watch.

All three identified Marine Vivian as having pointed a revolver at them during the robbery.

All the accused denied the accusations made against them.

The accused were subsequently taken away by the Naval picket. They were brought before the Naval Provost Marshal, Major Robert Perry Burton, Royal Marines, on December 31, 1945. He cautioned them, and the accused then made voluntary statements, denying that they had been concerned in the robbery.

They were committed to Military Detention Barracks.

One or two days later, Marine Vivian, after a caution, voluntarily amended his original statement to the Naval Provost Marshal in one detail.

PATROL'S STORY

Evidence supporting the prosecution's outline was given by Yan Shing and Wong Hing, the two persons alleged to have been robbed, and Wong Fan who was on the premises at the time.

Marine McLaren said that he was on patrol in the district that night. He saw a crowd running and was told by the Chinese constable with him that a robbery had been committed. He joined in the chase. At the steps he asked the accused if they were concerned in the robbery and accused replied that they had nothing to do with it. He searched two of the accused and found $20 on one and on another £30 in Australian currency and a small amount of Hong Kong money. In reply to Mr. Sin, witness said that the accused did not appear breathless. They were calm and argumentative with the Chinese.

Marine Summerscales said that he, too was on duty in the area and joined in the chase that night. He saw three Marines coming out of the alley. A crowd of Chinese followed them to the waterfront and he followed. When he reached the steps he spoke to the Marines. He spoke to accused and was told that they had their own money. One of the Chinese on the steps shouted out and came up with some money. He took all to the Police Station.

SEEMED CALM

Witness stated in reply to Mr. Sin that there was a certain amount of light near the alley and that he had a glance at the Marines, a couple of seconds, at the alley. He agreed that it was possible that the three Marines were different Marines from those he saw on the steps. He agreed that it would be a coincidence.

All were in the Police Station for over half an hour, and the three Chinese witnesses could have had a good look at the accused.

All the accused seemed to be quite calm and not breathless when he saw them at the steps.

Marine Vivian said that he came ashore at about 5 p.m. that day and went to the China Fleet Club where he stayed for about three quarters of an hour. He had a meal and then went to a cafe on the seafront. It was then about 7 p.m. He stayed there an hour. Marine Meeks was with him. Later he met Marine Oran in Hennessy Road and it was decided to go to a canteen on the seafront in the Central District. It was about 8 p.m. They took a tram and came to town. They went to the Praya and suddenly found themselves surrounded by a crowd of Chinese. He was later taken to the Police Station and detained. He had no opportunity to communicate with his comrades before making the statement.

NOT PROMPTED

In reply to the prosecution accused said that when let out for exercise at the detention barracks they were kept separate. Nobody prompted him to add to his statement. It was done because of his desire to give the whole truth to the Court.

Marine Meeks told a similar story, and added that he was searched by a Marine on the waterfront. He had two watches on him and £20 Australian money and some local money. He had been kept in a separate cell.

Marine Oran stated that he met the others in Wanchai and all took a tram to town intending to go to St. Nicholas House. He did not know of the name of the place then but learnt it later.

He was searched by Marine McLaren. He had on him £34 Australian money and $50 H.K.

In reply to the prosecution, accused said that he did not know exactly where they got off the tram. He had been stationed at Happy Valley, Luk Kwok Hotel and West Point and did not know much of the Central District.

The case was adjourned till this morning.

Tenancy Tribunals

The application for eviction brought by Lau Fook-sing of the Hon Yick Tong against George Cost, of No. 6 Shan Kwong Road, was dismissed yesterday by the Tenancy Tribunal with Mr. George Sze in the chair and supported by Mr. N. C. Dastoor and Mr. Fred Xavier.

The applicant was represented by Mr. E. S. C. Brooks and the opponent by Mr. F. H. Loseby.

The applicant claimed that he bought the house during the Japanese occupation, and had not collected rent at all. The opponent was not a recognised tenant, the applicant further claimed.

The opponent's case was that he rented the premises from the rent collector to whom he paid rent regularly.

At the conclusion of the case at the last hearing judgement was reserved by the Tribunal.

Before a Tribunal comprising Mr. W. N. Thomas Tam, Mr. Ng Shiu-kwan and Mr. Luke Oi wan, an order for eviction was made in favour of the Hung Shun Company, applicant, for possession of Marine Lot No. 435 Godown, at West Point.

The opponent named was the Sze Wo Firm.

Applicant, who was represented by Mr. C. Y. Kwan, was prewar tenant of the lot, which was owned by the Hong Kong Land Investment Company. Since the re-occupation applicant had been paying rent to the owner. Opponent had not paid rent.

Opponent was given 10 days to vacate.

JOURNALIST RETURNS

Lt. A. E. Gee, R.N.V.R., arrived in Hong Kong yesterday, on demobilisation, to rejoin the staff of the "China Mail".

Lt. Gee was with the M.T.B. flotilla in Hong Kong during the 1941 "blitz" and finally was with the units that escaped from Aberdeen. He has since served in China, the United Kingdom, India and Singapore.

FORTHCOMING WEDDING

The forthcoming wedding of Sgt. Oswald Carter, of the 19th Indian Field Hygiene Section, R.A.M.C., of Carnarvon Building, Kowloon, and Miss Cel a Mari Barros, of Cable and Wireless, Ltd., of No 20 Hillwood Road, has been announced.

Island Road Closed

The round-island road in the vicinity of the Taikoo Docks will be closed all day to-day in connection with arrangements for the immunisation and removal of an unexploded bomb.

Work is to commence at 8.30 a.m. to-day and the road will be closed for about 100 yards on either side of the site of the bomb.

Menelaus Officer's Vigilance

Five cases containing 75,000 cigarettes were restored on Feb. 7 at Holt's Wharf, Tsimshatsui, good work by Mr. D. C. Evans, Chief Officer of the S.S. Menelaus. Three persons were arrested on a sampan on which the cases were to be taken away, after a short chase by a Naval launch.

A Chinese male, Leung Kum Loong was found guilty of receiving the cigarettes and sentenced to six months hard labour by Mr. W. H. Latimer. His two female assistants, Lee Mui and Leung Yee were sentenced to three months each.

Mr. Evans testified that he saw four persons loading cases of cigarettes onto a sampan and challenged them. They rowed away hurriedly and a Naval launch gave chase. One of the four dived over-board and swam away. Inspector Bethel prosecuted.

MME. COSTIDES IN HOSPITAL

News has been received that Madam Sophie Costides, former Manageress of "Eunice Dress Shops," on arrival in England in November, was taken to the Harrow and Wealdstone Hospital, and has been recently transferred to the San-Guillo Convalescent Home near Basingstoke. Her health is slowly improving, and she hopes to be in a position to write letters in the near future.

ROTARY LUNCH

The speaker at the Rotary Club lunch to-day will be Capt. I. Carel, Adjutant of No. 1 Commando, whose subject will be "The Commandos."

MAN ACCUSED OF MOTHER'S MURDER

THE FIRST CIVILIAN MURDER CASE IN KOWLOON SINCE THE RE-OCCUPATION, IN WHICH LAM TIM-CHEUNG WAS ACCUSED OF MURDERING HIS ADOPTED MOTHER, LI SZE-KIU, AT KAM SHAN VILLAGE, TAIPO, WAS HEARD BY MR. W. H. LATIMER YESTERDAY. THE CROWN WAS REPRESENTED BY MR. F X. D'ALMADA, ASSISTED BY C.D.I. FRASER.

Captain James Cooper, R.A.M.C., was the first witness and testified that he examined deceased when the latter was brought into the hospital. Her condition on Jan. 12, a few hours after she was shot in the abdomen, was critical. The bullet and the brass casing were separated and inflicted two wounds. She died shortly after 2 p.m. on Jan. 12.

Captain Cooper said that in his opinion the shot was fired at a distance of ten to 15 feet.

The doctor in charge of the post-mortem, held on Jan. 14, Dr. R. E. Alvares, stated that he extracted a bullet and its brass casing separately from the body of deceased. Death was due primarily to bullet in the abdomen.

A 13-year-old boy, Wong Tin Sang, gave evidence that on the early morning of Jan. 12, he heard two calls for help and then a sound like a firecracker. He went to the front door and saw the accused hurry past.

HEARD YELL

The next witness, Lau Kwok Chung, who knew accused and deceased very well, testified that he heard a yell for help at 6 a.m. He went to the house where deceased stayed and saw the latter beckoning to him from the doorway. Deceased then showed him her wound and he took her to the Taipo Police Station and then to the hospital. Lau said that he definitely saw the accused running up the hill.

An old farmer, the only relative of the deceased next to the accused, told the Court that accused was the adopted son of deceased. Deceased had three houses, a cow and many paddy-fields. The accused was working for his adopted mother until the Japanese occupation when he was chased out of the house. He then became a beggar.

ARREST AT TAIPO

Lam Tim Cheung was arrested on Jan. 15, three days after the murder, by a resident of Taipo, Ma Fook. He was taken to the Station where he told a detective, Lam Hon, that he had asked his foster mother for money and then shot her. The revolver was handed to him by one Yu Shing Ku who stayed near by. The same night, after the murder, he returned the revolver to Yu.

The case was committed for trial at the General Military Court on Feb. 21. Accused was transferred to Stanley prison as he needed medical observation as well as attention.

Jock And Ted In The Wars

Jock & Ted, E.N.S.A.'s famed Commandos, so named because of the way in which these two artistes with six instruments and two good voices get to the most inaccessible places to entertain Troops, have been in the wars. Here is the story in Jock's own words:—

"We had two narrow escapes last week. Ted and I got in touch with General Gracey, 20 Div. at Saigon and he said he had 100 Brigade in country in the danger zone, where other shows could not go, and asked us to visit them. Well that kind of job just suits us, so off we went. On the Tuesday a grenade was thrown whilst we were playing, but fell short of the tent; then on Thursday at 2 a.m. there was a mass attack on the camp where we were staying. In the morning we counted 37 Annamites dead and 100 wounded, so that kept them quiet for the remainder of our tour. General Gracey was delighted and gave me a lovely Jap sword."

This famed couple, Jock McGlyn and Ted McCourt, have had many experiences, and have even had on occasions to barter their clothes for food.

New E.N.S.A. Shows

The Alexandra (Birmingham) Repertory Company arrived here by air from Singapore via Saigon on Saturday evening and are to put on two plays at the E.N.S.A. Theatre in Kowloon.

The first of these will be "The Late Christopher Bean," an adaptation from the French by Emlyn Williams. It will run for a week from Monday, Feb. 18.

In the following week, the Company will stage John Drinkwater's "Bird in Hand."

The Company are on a short tour for E.N.S.A. and are to resume the repertory season at Birmingham in April.

Members of the Company here are Margaret Ward, Rosamund Riordan, Sheila Currie, Eileen Draycott, Pamela Plant, Marianna Harvey, William Senior, Val Vaux, Hugh Kelly, Trevor Denis, Larry Noble, Ronald Campbell, Robin Owen, Norman Hoult (manager and producer) and John Skobart.

Attempting to export 1,840 catties of rice on the junk Luen Wo on Feb. 8, Fung Kan was caught off Green Island at midnight and charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday. Inspector Blackley was in charge of the case which was remanded to Feb. 12.

Sentence of four months' hard labour was imposed on Chan Fat and Chan Yun by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Court yesterday, for larceny of $11 in Jubilee Street near Wai Sun Lane on Saturday.

Hankow Faced By Serious Epidemics

SHANGHAI, FEB. 11.

THE ONCE-THRIVING YANGTSE PORT OF HANKOW, WHICH SUFFERED SEVERELY FROM BOMBINGS DURING THE WAR, IS THREATENED WITH SERIOUS EPIDEMICS.

THE PLIGHT OF THIS REFUGEE-PACKED CITY IS CONVEYED IN A U.N.R.R.A. REPORT, WHICH STATES, AMONG OTHER THINGS, THAT THE SANITATION NEEDS OF THIS CHICAGO OF CHINA IS EVEN MORE DESPERATE THAN FOOD.

"When spring comes Hankow's health authorities fear that disease will become rampant in the refugee camps and throughout the city, because of the stagnant pools and shell ruins," the report added.

"The sanitation system is in a critical condition because of neglect by the Japanese and damage caused by bombing. U.N.R.R.A. has assigned an engineer to assist in improvement of facilities in an attempt to check the anticipated epidemics."

The food supply in Hankow is said to have been depleted by the arrival of 3,000 refugees from West China and the expected arrival of an additional 5,000 returning Chinese.

Further complicating relief work will be routing through the city of some 90,000 Japanese from Ohangsha, capital of the neighbouring province of Hunan.

Hankow has, so far, received 2,500 tons of flour, 200 tons of used clothing and 200 tons of corrugated sheets of roofing from U.N.R.R.A. supplies stored in Shanghai.

Bigger shipments have been impossible because of the unusually low level of the river during the past few weeks, which permits only small river-craft to reach the city.

REFUGEE CAMP

However, considerable supplies are being amassed here for shipment as soon as the river rises in April or May.

The U.N.R.R.A. and C.N.R.R.A are at present running a large camp in Hankow for refugees, who continue to pour into the city on river boats on route to their homes in East China. Community kitchens will be started to replace each family's cooking of their rice on tiny charcoal stoves, which are regarded as a fire menace endangering the lives of the refugees. U.N.R.R.A. gives each refugee money for their daily rice and provides water transportation for their return home.

Hankow, a picturesque city at night with oil lamps and candles lining most of the streets in front of shops, is expected to become the principal transportation centre for relief supplies as soon as the water rises sufficiently to permit larger boats to ply the Yangtse. Goods will be reshipped from there to points in Honan, Hupeh, Kwangsi and Hunan provinces.

It is intended to send a variety of foodstuffs, seeds, fertiliser and agricultural equipment to Hankow in large quantities as soon as possible, to be followed later by dredging equipment to fill the numerous ponds that breed disease.—Reuter.

Readers' Letters

NO UNDERWEAR?

Sir,—Is there a shortage of underwear among the feminine members of the Forces? The question is prompted by the spectacle, at a certain hostelry, of several English girls clad in thin dresses and wearing neither brassiere nor slip. The effect given was one of nudity from the waist up. One suggests there are more appropriate places for this extremely revealing display of feminine charms than the dance floor, or am I old-fashioned?

A MERE MALE.

ANNOYED

Sir,—My intense annoyance has prompted me to air my views in this rather blatant and public fashion. The cause of my annoyance is the Studio Quiz Competition, to which I have just listened. I have never, despite my many years of listening to the B.B.C., heard such a badly prepared, badly produced and badly compered programme. I am quite aware that we are compelled to listen to purely amateur productions from the Studio, but surely that is no excuse for (a) the frequently inaccurate "correct" answers rendered by the compere, (b) the amazingly inappropriate allocation of questions (Who, but Z.B.W., would think of asking a Wing-Commander what was the lowest rank in the R.A.F.), (c) the complete lack of control, coherence and continuity throughout the programme. I applaud the idea of holding "quizzes," but I feel that, unless they can be effectively executed, the listeners could well be spared the rather embarrassing efforts to emulate the B.B.C. technique.

QUIZ-CONSCIOUS.

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BRITAIN'S BLEAK WINTER

Another Secret Speech By Mr. Churchill

Mr. Churchill Arrives In Washington

WASHINGTON, FEB. 11.

BUNDLED IN A HEAVY OVERCOAT AND PUFFING HIS LONG CIGAR, FORMER PRIME MINISTER WINSTON CHURCHILL ARRIVED HERE BY AIRPLANE SUNDAY AFTERNOON FOR A BRIEF VISIT WITH PRESIDENT TRUMAN.

Informed sources believe Mr. Churchill will discuss the projected $3,750,000,000 loan, for Britain with the President and may give Mr. Truman first-hand information on some of the wartime conferences with the late President Roosevelt and Marshal Stalin.

Mr. Churchill is expected to return to Miami to-day to continue his holiday relaxation.

Mr. Churchill was greeted at the airport by Fleet Admiral William D. Leahy, representing President Truman, and by British Ambassador Lord Halifax and Lady Halifax. He arrived in sub-freezing weather.—Associated Press.

Mild Rebuke Of Pres. Roosevelt

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE SHROUD WAS LIFTED FROM BRITAIN'S "BLEAK AND GRIM" WINTER OF 1940/41 BY THE FIRST PUBLICATION TO-DAY OF ANOTHER SECRET SPEECH BY MR. WINSTON CHURCHILL, BRITAIN'S WARTIME PREMIER, TO THE HOUSE OF COMMONS ON JUNE 25, 1941.

MR. CHURCHILL WAS SPEAKING AT THE END OF A YEAR IN WHICH BRITAIN HAD LOST 4,600,000 TONS OF SHIPPING IN THE BATTLE OF THE ATLANTIC AND, WARNING AGAINST THE FURTHER PUBLICATION OF BRITAIN'S SHIPPING LOSSES—WORTH £100,000 A MONTH TO THE ENEMY INTELLIGENCE—HE MILDLY REBUKED "OUR GREAT FRIEND PRESIDENT ROOSEVELT."

The President had stated home figures about Britain's losses at sea, Mr. Churchill said, "in the most startling and alarming form" and this had had a bad effect in all the "balancing countries in Spain, at Vichy, in Turkey and in Japan."

The Japanese Ambassador had inquired anxiously of Mr. Churchill about Roosevelt's statement "which he felt might be a factor in an adverse decision by Japan which he hoped to avert."

Remarking that "all the great struggles of history have been won by superior will-power wresting victory in the teeth of odds or upon the narrowest margins," Mr. Churchill called for a supreme effort to keep Britain's lifeline intact.

He brought home to the House the disastrous significance of Hitler's mastery of the European coast—"most of the high naval and air experts would have said the problem of supplying Britain would become insoluble and hopeless" under these conditions.

Nothing in the last war, "nothing we imagined in the interval, however alarming it seemed at the time, was comparable to the dangers and difficulties which now beset us."

Then Mr. Churchill added: "The inconquerable, the inexhaustible adaptiveness and ingenuity of the British mind, the iron unyielding, unwearying tenacity of the British character, by which we live, by which alone we can be saved and by which we shall certainly be saved, and save the world—these thoughts, fully realised by our foes abroad are sometimes overlooked by our friends at home."

Mr. Churchill gave the House his "most secret" directive on an all-out attack he had ordered to defeat the attempt to strangle Britain's food supplies and her connection with the United States.

It included arming merchant ships, the operation of long-range aircraft in the western approaches, the use of catapult planes from ships and the repair of damaged tonnage rather than the building of new vessels.

While the Germans were talking of armies of four and five millions Mr. Churchill revealed the British army strength at about half that to face "the most frightful invasion the world has ever seen."—Associated Press.

AMERICAN EXPORT BID

Washington, Feb. 11.

Various governmental and private American agencies are striving to bring heavily increased foreign trade when world conditions permit. An official of the international trade division of the Commerce Department said there were plans for charting the way for expanded exports to double pre-war figures.

The Chamber of Commerce of the United States aiding American trade groups announced it was conducting a national foreign trade survey.

Government and private officials said the Pacific areas appear destined to play important parts in the future. American businessmen view China, the Philippines, Indonesia, Australia and other Far Eastern lands as possibly increasing markets for American products while sending more of their exports to the United States.

The Department of Commerce said it hoped to educate American business interests more than ever to "the importance of two-way foreign commerce both for the good of the United States and the world at large."—Associated Press.

CHANCE OF AVOIDING FRICTION

London, Feb. 11.

A slim chance that Syria and Lebanon might withdraw their joint appeal to the United Nations Security Council for the evacuation of French and British troops from their territory emerged today. It was reliably reported, as French and Levantine representatives tried to find a solution in direct negotiations.

The Chief French delegate at the discussion which began on Friday Count Maurice Ostrorog, is reported to have told the chief delegate of Lebanon, Hamid Bey Franqie, that France intends to evacuate her troops as soon as possible

Ostrorog was said to have added that France would only maintain some 5,000 men in the Levant "to assure the safety of French schools and property". The small garrison would not threaten international peace and security," he said.

The slim chance of the withdrawal of the Levant appeal to the Security Council appeared to be based on a possible compromise between the British, French and Levant States on the question of British and French troops.

Meanwhile, it was learned that Ostrorog has appealed to Syria and Lebanon not to make the current Franco-British negotiations in Beirut more difficult by pressing the Levant appeal before the U.N.O. — Associated Press.

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Chungking Truce Agreement

CHUNGKING, FEB. 11.

CONCRETE MEASURES FOR THE RESTORATION OF RAILROAD COMMUNICATIONS ARE RELIABLY REPORTED TO HAVE BEEN REACHED AT MEETINGS OF THE TRUCE COMMITTEE.

ALL THREE SIDES — AMERICAN, CHINESE NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COMMUNIST — HAVE APPARENTLY AGREED NOT TO DISCLOSE WHAT THESE ARE BUT THERE IS GOOD REASON TO BELIEVE THAT THE COMMUNISTS HAVE BEEN CONCEDED A SHARE IN OPERATION OF THE RAILROADS, PARTICULARLY IN SECTIONS RUNNING THROUGH COMMUNIST HELD TERRITORY.

The restoration of railroad and other communications was provided for in the truce agreement signed in Chungking on Jan. 10. Nationalist sources have since then charged that the Communists have been obstructing the resumption of rail traffic by refusing to admit Nationalist engineers to the Communist controlled region.

In the discussions of the truce committee on the subject General Chang Chih-chung substituted General Chang Chun as Government representative. General George C. Marshall presided and General Chou En-lai represented the Communists.

COMMUNIST DEMANDS

The impasse on the question of communications and six demands presented by General Chen Yi, Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Communist new Fourth Army, were believed to have been the principal reason for a visit to Chungking of Brigadier-General Henry Byroade, Chief-of-Staff of the Sino-American Executive Headquarters at Paiping.

Byroade returned to Peiping yesterday after having participated in discussions of the truce committee and also engaged in separate discussions with Chou En-lai.—Associated Press.

Pacific Union Proposal

Teheran, Feb. 11.

Dr. Mustafa Mesbahzadeh, law professor at Teheran University and editor of the Teheran "Kaihan" ("World"), proposed in a statement the organisation of all Asiatic countries in a Pacific Union which would guarantee the sovereignty and independence of individual countries and would work for independence of others.

The Pacific and even the European war might have been prevented had there been such a pre-war organisation, Mesbahzadeh said.

Such a union might now clear a way toward future Asiatic security and raise the standards of living. The union would confer regularly to discuss and settle problems.

Mesbahzadeh also recommended as a first step toward the union an international press and radio organisation for spreading freedom of news.—Associated Press.

INDIA'S STATUS IN AMERICA

Washington, Feb. 11.

Congress was yesterday urged by the National Committee for India's freedom to pass the immigration bill admitting 100 Indians to the United States yearly and making resident Indians in the United States eligible for citizenship.

The measure was passed last year by the House of Representatives and is now in the hands of the Senate Immigration Committee.

The Indian Committee pointed out that the Indian Legislative Assembly has indicated that unless the bill is approved the Assembly might not extend privileges to Americans in India.—Associated Press.

COPENHAGEN STRIKE OVER

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.

Business houses which normally operated on Sundays opened as usual in Copenhagen yesterday marking an end of Saturday's general strike.

The strike was called in protest against commutation of the death sentence on a Dane convicted of collaboration with the Germans during the occupation.—Associated Press.

Paris Leftists Demonstrate

Paris, Feb. 11.

Demonstrations were held throughout France yesterday to commemorate the country's first big united Leftist-labour action of Feb. 12, 1934, when there was a general stoppage and country-wide manifestation in reply to rightist action six days earlier.

In Paris trade unions and Leftist organisations paraded for three hours with Socialist and Communist leaders and groups mixed together conspicuously behind a banner reading "unity of action."

Other banners attacked the Spanish Government of General Franco and called for freezing prices as well as wages.

An Indo-Chinese workers group was vigorously applauded by spectators.—Associated Press.

CHUNGKING RADIO NETWORK SCHEME

Chungking, Feb. 11.

Plans for a nationwide radio network linking 12 of the principal cities in China were reported yesterday to be afoot.

Powerful stations, it was stated, would be built at these cities which included Canton, Peiping, Hankow, Foochow, Changchun Chungking, Kunming, Tihwa and Kweisui.—Associated Press.

Puppet Regime In Mongolia

Chungking, Feb. 11.

The "World Daily News" yesterday alleged that after Japan's surrender a puppet regime called the "Eastern Mongolian Republic" was established in eastern Inner Mongolia.

This regime was stated to be financed by a "certain country" and headed by a Mongolian graduate of the Soviet Military Academy.

On Jan. 15, the "World Daily News" continued, a "National Assembly" was held and proclaimed independence of eastern Inner Mongolia.

The national flag of the "Republic," the paper said, "is similar in design to that of a certain country with a hammer and sickle."

The Republic, it concluded, had an army consisting of 25,000 men.—Associated Press.

Fresh French Troops Arrive

Saigon, Feb. 11.

The French Foreign Legion's famous "Regiment of the March," which fought across France and Austria in the European War, has arrived to reinforce French forces in troubled Indo-China.

A French spokesman announced that at least one more regiment of Foreign Legionnaries is expected in Indo-China in the near future.—Associated Press.

Hint Of Changes In Manchuria

Chungking, Feb. 11.

The "New Szechwan Daily," without quoting its sources yesterday reported there would be a reshuffle of Chinese Nationalist officials in Manchuria.

This, it said, was decided because of the slow progress so far made in taking over various civil administrations in Manchuria from the Russians.—Associated Press.

Siam To Give Up Territory?

PHNOM PENH, CAMBODIA, FEB. 11.

FRANCE HAS PROMISED THE KINGDOM OF CAMBODIA A SOLUTION "VERY SOON" TO SOUTH-EAST ASIA'S MAJOR POSTWAR BOUNDARY DISPUTE—DISPOSITION OF THE CAMBODIAN PROVINCE CEDED TO SIAM UNDER JAPANESE PRESSURE IN 1941.

THE PLEDGE WAS MADE BY ADMIRAL THIERRY D'ARGENLIEU, FRENCH HIGH COMMISSIONER FOR INDO-CHINA, DURING A THREE-DAY OFFICIAL VISIT TO KING NORODOM SIANHOUK.

"The integrity of the Cambodian Kingdom will be completely reestablished," D'Argenlieu told the King. He also presented a good-will message from President Felix Gouin which congratulated Cambodia on "a realm restored in its integrity within the freely accepted French union."

The disputed province is Battambang, "the rice bowl of Indo-China," which Cambodia ceded intact to Siam except for the ancient ruins of Angkor and the city of Siem Reap. France also is pressing Siam for restitution of Bassac, a small area on the borders of Cambodia and Laos, and Pak Lai, which was taken from Laos.

D'Argenlieu gave no indication whether Siam already has agreed to give up the disputed territories. In the past, Siam's attitude has been that the provinces were Siamese for centuries before France took them over. The Siamese have said they were willing to accept any decision of the United Nations or any other international body but have expressed extreme reluctance to deal bilaterally with France.

TRUST IN FRENCH

French handling of the negotiations for Cambodia is in accord with the January agreement which gave Cambodia internal autonomy but which left Cambodian foreign affairs in French hands.

"We trust entirely in French diplomacy regarding our ethnical, political and juridical right to the territories in which our people live," the King told the Associated Press in an interview.—Associated Press.

ITALIAN ENVOY TO HOLY SEE

Vatican City, Feb. 11.

Pope Pius yesterday received the credentials of the Marchese Pascuale Diana, career diplomat, as Italian Ambassador to the Holy See.

Diana is the first to hold the post since Court Galeazzo Ciann fled from Rome in 1943.—Associated Press.

Kigensetsu Apathy

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

Scattered Japanese flags hung tiredly in the capital's chill air as Japanese almost apathetically commemorated "Kigensetsu"—anniversary of the Empire's founding.

Observance of this holiday normally was one of the year's three big occasions permitted by Allied Headquarters. The Japanese were allowed to hail it as their 2606th anniversary.

The usual government sponsored nationalist rallies and other demonstrations were absent. Government offices and private businesses closed for the day.—Associated Press.

CHINA RED HAT

New York, Feb. 11.

Bishop Thomas Tien of China is one of five cardinals-designate who will emplane here to-day for Rome to receive the red hats of their new positions on Feb. 18. Bishop Tien told newsmen that Catholicism had grown in China despite the Japanese war and he predicted the church would enjoy accelerated growth in peacetime.—Associated Press.

FAR EASTERN SHIPPING AGENCIES

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Accepting cargo and passengers.

SAILING TO SHANGHAI
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NOTICE

Tenders are invited for the hire of a sea going launch for visiting various islands. The craft must be capable of carrying 10 personnel and up to 1 ton of stores. The Contract will be on a monthly basis. Replies should be addressed to CRASE, H.Q. Land Forces, Victoria Barracks, Hong Kong.

J. H. GIBSON, Lt. Col.,
A. A. & Q.M.G., H.Q.,
Land Forces, Hong Kong

9th February, 1946.

"THORNYCROFT"

Our Branch Office has opened temporary premises c/o Messrs Blair & Co., at French Bank Building, 2nd floor, and we shall be obliged if all prospective clients will communicate enquiries to that address during the present emergency period where they will be promptly handled and communicated to our executive who is now proceeding to London to ascertain full details and specifications with prices of latest models on all lines of our products:—

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RACIAL EQUALITY AIM

American Churches Combine In Campaign

Plan For "Clinic" Treatment

NEW YORK, FEB. 10.

A NEW PROGRAMME SEEKING TO EASE RACIAL TENSIONS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES AND ENVISAGING INDEPENDENCE FOR ALL COLONIAL PEOPLES WAS ANNOUNCED TO-DAY FROM 140,000 PULPITS IN AMERICA.

THE PROGRAMME, DRAFTED BY THE FEDERAL COUNCIL OF CHURCHES OF CHRIST IN AMERICA, IS THE NATION'S MOST SWEEPING POST-WAR EFFORT TO ELIMINATE DISCRIMINATIONS BECAUSE OF DIFFERENT COLOURED SKINS OR CULTURAL BACKGROUND—FEELINGS WHICH WERE HEIGHTENED DURING THE YEARS OF THE WAR AGAINST JAPAN.

The plan is designed to establish true racial equality in America and make the nation a champion of colonial peoples throughout the world with the ultimate goal of self-rule for all of them. The programme proposed that the churches "urge our Government by petition and other means to stand for independence or self-government of colonial peoples with a fixed term where possible and in the meantime insist on an international trusteeship through the U.N.O."

ELABORATE PROGRAMME

On the domestic front the council programme is far more elaborate. It set forth detailed movement stemming from Christian churches in the hopes of eradicating such racial clashes as open antagonism appearing in some Pacific coastal sections toward returning citizens of Japanese ancestry, and sporadic white versus negro flare-ups in the industrial midwest and east.

It also strove toward the elimination of more subtle everyday economic and social discriminations against minorities of divergent racial, national or cultural heritages. The programme calls for personal demonstration of "belief in the worth any dignity of every human being."

Church memberships would be open to persons of all racial and national origins. The plan called for inter-racial study groups, mixed racial leadership within the churches, and inter-racial clinics to diagnose and eliminate local racial discriminations.—Associated Press.

Italian Boy To Be Adopted

New York, Feb. 10.

Former members of the American 36th division have offered to adopt 13-year old Johnny Camera, a stowaway Italian war orphan who was caught when he attempted to enter the United States.

The lad was turned over to immigration authorities who are holding him pending a hearing.

Major Charles Beacham said the boy had been adopted by 1,000 soldiers of the division which served in the Italian campaign. Beacham declared that a sergeant in Texas wanted to keep the boy. He added that the men of the division would donate a scholarship fund for the lad. He said soldiers found the youngster at Salerno where his mother and four sisters had been killed during the battle.

The sergeant who wishes to adopt Camera, Beacham said, taught him English, "and Johnny became an invaluable interpreter for us wherever we went."—Associated Press.

FORMOSA OUTBREAK

Chungking, Feb. 11.

A report from Formosa received here states there is an outbreak of meningitis there and said the authorities were taking measures to check its spread.—Associated Press.

Jap Explosive Manufacture

Tokyo, Feb. 10.

Authorisation to manufacture 11,000 metric tons of explosive, plus fuses and blasting caps, for industrial purposes during the six months ending June 30 has been granted the Japanese Government by Allied Headquarters.

A Headquarters spokesman said the explosives will fill important needs of the Japanese economy, including coal mining, metal mining, quarrying (principally for cement manufacture and reconstruction from war damage) construction and reconstruction of roads.

The authorisation is expected to provide in centive toward increase of badly needed coal production. — Associated Press.

New York, Feb. 11.

The "Queen Mary" docked here yesterday with 1,666 English wives of American servicemen and their 660 babies. The ship is scheduled to make about five more such trips.—Associated Press.

World Press Freedom

New York, Feb. 10.

Kent Cooper, executive director of the Associated Press, said to-day the alternative to development of an effective programme for world freedom of news and the press is "the use of communications once more to regiment human minds through contests of debased use of propaganda by governments, leading inevitably to disastrous military conflict."

In a message to Edward R. Stettinius, Jr., head of the United States delegation at the United Nations Assembly in London, Cooper congratulatid Stettinius and his associates for their successful espousal of a programme of full and frank disclosure at the deliberations. He expressed regret, however, that it had been found inexpedient "in this session to make as the first order of business the development of an effective programme to assure that news of these deliberations, as well as news everywhere, might be freely distributed and published over the world."

He expressed gratification, however, that the American delegation favoured pressing for such action at the next sessions, scheduled in New York next September.—Associated Press.

Communist General Makes Demands

CHUNGKING, FEB. 10.

A COMMUNIST SPOKESMAN SAID TO-DAY HE DID NOT KNOW WHETHER THE SIX DEMANDS MADE BY GEN. CHEN YI, DEPUTY COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF OF THE COMMUNISTS' NEW FOURTH ARMY, HAD PREVIOUSLY BEEN APPROVED BY YENAN, BUT DECLARED THEY FELL IN LINE WITH COMMUNIST POLICY.

One of the demands was for the right of Communists to disarm Japanese and puppet troops in Communist-surrounded areas.

"We won't change our opinion on this question, no matter what happens," the spokesman declared.

Gen. Chen Yi, in a statement quoted in a Communist dispatch yesterday, alleged that armed Japanese have been attacking his troops along the Tientsin-Pukow, Tsinan-Tsingtao and Lunghai railroads and on the lower Yangtze. This, he said, was also true of puppet forces at Taian and several other towns in Shantung.

Chen Yi added: "We ask for the right of receiving the surrender of Japanese troops, not because we want Japanese arms, for the use of arms to solve Chinese political problems has passed, but because we cannot forsake the right of receiving the enemy's surrender.

"For eight years we have fought the Japanese, but to the indignation of the army and people, the Government did not grant us the right of receiving their surrender. Reprivation of this right is not only unfair, but is an insult difficult to bear."—Associated Press.

No Separate Air Force

Washington, Feb. 10.

The War Department yesterday jolted Congress by opposing creation of a separate air force. This view was expressed in a letter from acting Secretary of War Kenneth Royall who said the opinions were shared by General Dwight Eisenhower, the Army Chief-of-Staff, and General S. H. Arnold, wartime head of the army air forces.

Royall said the department recognises that air power must have parity with land and sea power but believes parity is better attained by following President Truman's recommendation for a single department combining all three branches of the service.—Associated Press.

Humanitarian Suggestion

London, Feb. 11.

A resolution that no refugee shall be forced to return to his country of origin if he has valid objections, was contained in the final report yesterday of the Social and Humanitarian Committee of the United Nations which now will be referred to the Economic and Social Council.

The report also included a proposal that Spanish Republican refugees be dealt with separately and that "until such time as a democratic regime is established in Spain" they should be accorded special status by the countries of their temporary residence, securing them the same rights as the citizens of those countries.—Associated Press.

Directive Will Affect Half

Tokyo, Feb. 11.

The Japanese Government has reported that more than half of the members of the last House of Representatives will be disqualified from seeking office again under General MacArthur's purge directive.

The newspaper Asahi, commenting on the report, said that the purge of ultra-nationalists would be more drastic than had been supposed "and would have a serious effect in the Japanese political, social and economic fields.—Associated Press.

CANTON REJOINDER

Canton, Feb. 11.

Replying to the claim of the East River Column that 17 Nationalist divisions are fighting this unit in Kwangtung, well informed circles here stated to-day that the Canton military headquarters is in command of only four armies with 12 divisions.

In and around Canton, there are the 54th Army and the new First Army, which have not seen any service for some time but are in further training, according to these sources.

The statements of the East River Column were issued in English and Chinese at Hong Kong.—Associated Press.

Capt. Krammer Recants

Washington, Feb. 10.

Navy Captain A. D. Krammer yesterday testified that he had modified his Pearl Harbour recollections "partly because" of conversations with Admiral Harold Stark. He said they discussed what happened in Washington the day before the Japanese struck.

Krammer said he delivered to Stark copies of the Japanese final diplomatic message indicating a break with the United States about five hours before the Pearl Harbour attack. But Krammer said he could not now confirm that Stark then exclaimed "My God! This means war!"—Associated Press.

When Is Communist Not A Communist?

YENAN, FEB. 11.

DO THE CHINESE COMMUNISTS REALLY ESPOUSE COMMUNISM? THIS QUESTION HAS TROUBLED MANY AN OBSERVER OF THE PERPLEXING CHINESE SCENE IN RECENT MONTHS.

DURING THE PAST MONTH AND A HALF IN THIS COMMUNIST CAPITAL I HAVE ASKED THESE QUESTIONS AND RECEIVED REPLIES FROM THE LOWEST PARTY WORKER TO THE HIGHEST. HERE ARE THEIR ANSWERS:—

In the first place, the Chinese Communists are completely, irrevocably and aggressively Communist in the full sense of the Marxian-Leninist word. Their bible is the fourth chapter of the history of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union, which lays down a definitive Bolshevik interpretation of the social-economic philosophy of Karl Marx. They believe in eventual possession by the poor and oppressed of the means of producing wealth.

This goal of the Chinese Communist Party is no secret. Mao Tse-tung, the Party chairman, said recently:

"We Communists never conceal our political opinions. Our future programme, or the maximum programme, is to push China forward to socialism and communism; that is definite and beyond question. The name of our party and our Marxist world outlook clearly indicate this."

The next question is just as simple. The philosophy enunciated by Marx envisioned society as progressing historically from one stage to another. The ultimate stage is socialism or its concomitant, communism. The two stages which precede it are feudalism and capitalism.

TRANSITION PERIOD

It is impossible, Marx avers, to jump from feudalism to the final goal. A period of democratic parliamentary government, in which capitalism flourishes, must be experienced first. Despite the overthrow of the Manchu Emperors, China still is buried in a semi-colonial feudal economy to-day, Communists say. Consequently the next step must be democracy.

Mao again makes this plain.

"Only through democracy can one arrive at socialism. This is an axiom of Marxism. In China the period of struggling for democracy is a long-term one, without a thorough, new pattern of bourgeois democratic revolution.

"To think of establishing socialism on the debris of a colonial, semi-colonial and feudal China is an empty dream."

This is a stand Mao has taken since 1927, when the first break between the Kuomintang and the Communists took place.

Here is how the Communists say this has worked out:

In the broad area of China where nearly 100,000,000 people have been under Communist rule for nearly eight years, democracy is the political creed—not Communism. There are no collectively-owned farms, no Soviets of industry and agriculture such as exist in Russia. Instead there is private land ownership, encouragement of capitalism, and sponsorship of popularly elected governments, only one-third of whose members can be drawn from 1,200,000 Communist Party members.

MODIFIED CAPITALISM

The capitalism which Communists favour in this new democratic coalition period is one which will permit the masses to share in its benefits, not one dominated by what they describe as monopolists.

The main thing in this transition period is to place the power in the hands of the people. This means capitalism without its inequality, they say.

An interesting aspect of the Chinese view of progression towards socialism is that most party leaders believe that the transition from democracy to the ultimate goal can be gradual, perhaps without a bloody revolution. For example, the landlords would be disinherited through a legal process of purchase of their lands. At the same time a programme of drastic rent reductions would go into effect.

There have been dissenters in the party who felt that it should leap from feudalism to socialism overnight. These have been scolded by Mao, who says that he would be the first to condemn the introduction of socialism at this time. It simply would be premature and abortive, he says.

COMPLETE DEMOCRACY

The revolt against the Manchu Emperors was accomplished with two slogans: "Throw off foreign imperialism," and "discard feudalism." With the defeat of Japan and the revocation by foreign nations of their extraterritorial rights, the first goal is almost won. But the second is not.

From the Communist viewpoint, therefore, the bourgeois democratic revolution—which in Russia found its fulfillment in 1917 with overthrow of the Czar and establishment of a parliamentary democratic regime—has not yet been realised in China.

That explains the emphasis on thorough-going, complete democracy at this time.—Associated Press.

BRIDGE NOTES

"Please comment on this hand," writes J.G.W. of Buffalo, N.Y. "I was the North player in the enclosed deal and weekly wrote down 1,500 above the line for the opponents without opening my mouth—until my partner grumbled about his hard luck! Now take a look at the hand and see whether luck had anything to do with it!

East, Dealer
North-South vulnerable

	S. J 8 5 3 2 H. 3 D. 8 5 2 C. K Q 10 5	
S. A Q 10 6 H. A K Q 10 6 D. — C. A J 9 6	N W E S	S. K 9 H. 2 D. Q J 10 9 7 4 3 C. 7 3 2
	S. 7 4 H. J 9 8 7 5 4 D. A K 6 C. 8 4	

The bidding:

East	South	West	North
3D.	3H.	Dbl.	Pass
Pass			

"South insisted that he couldn't let the opponents shut him out when he had a six-card major suit—particularly when he knew that the opening bid was of the shut-out type, based on a weak hand. He claimed that he was just unlucky to have found the biggest hand in the world as his left. Some of the things I said at that point might be better excluded from a family newspaper, but the point is that he still thinks he's right. Please straighten him out."

We feel a deep sympathy for North; we've been taken for many rides by brave partners who wouldn't let anybody shut them out of the bidding. But we're also a little sorry for South—it was a little unlucky to have found such a rock-crusher at his left!

But that doesn't mean that we have anything good to say about his bid of three hearts. To be perfectly blunt about it, the bid was dangerous and pointless. Dangerous because the carnage might be fearful (as it indeed was) if West held most of the outstanding strength; pointless because North could take action without the three-heart bid if North instead of West held most of the outstanding strength. For the life of us we cannot see anything to recommend such a bid — except perhaps the courage of the bidder.

* * *

Yesterday you were Oswald Jacoby's partner and, with both sides vulnerable, you held:

S K J 10 9 6 3
H Q 5 4 2
D 8 3
C J

The bidding:

Maier	You	Schenken	Jacoby
3D	(?)		

ANSWER: Pass. With all the Aces and three of the Kings out against you, some further bidding can be expected. If your partner is strong enough to take part in the further bidding, you can show your strength; otherwise, you will just get yourself into trouble.

Score 100% for pass, 20% for three spades.

QUESTION

To-day you held the same hand and the bidding continues:

Maier	You	Schenken	Jacoby
3D	Pass	Pass	Dbl.
Pass	(?)		

What do you bid? (Answer to-morrow.)

CHILE STRIKE OVER

Santiago, Feb. 10.

The Labour Federation yesterday announced that members of the striking nitrate unions have accepted "back-to-work" terms offered by the Ministry to solve the current labour crisis. This followed the termination on Friday of the general strike which paralysed much of Chile's heavy industry for four days. The labour crisis grew as a result of the nitrate workers' strike.—Associated Press.

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BRITISH MILITARY ADMINISTRATION, HONG KONG.

LEGAL BRANCH.

NOTICE.

COMPANIES ORDINANCE, 1932.

The Companies Registry is now open for registration of new companies, filing annual returns and generally for the transaction of business.

The following registers and books have been recovered:

1 roll of Public and Private companies;

1 Limited Partnership Register;

1 Chinese Limited Partnership Register;

1 Register of Trust Companies;

7 Registers of Mortgages.

On the other hand none of the files of companies, other than those relating to companies which re-registered during the Japanese occupation, have been recovered so far and it is feared they may have perished. It is not known how far companies can supply this serious lacuna. It is obvious that if they cannot, legislation will be necessary. In order to be able to consider the form of such legislation, all companies which were registered on the 24th December, 1941, and are now carrying on or intend to resume business in the Colony are asked to furnish the following particulars to the Registrar of Companies:

1. Name of the Company;
2. Names of persons acting as Directors of the Company;
3. Name of person acting as Secretary of the Company;
4. Registered office;
5. Whether in possession or able to obtain:
   - (a) copies of Memorandum and Articles of Association;
   - (b) Share register;
   - (c) Register of Charges;
   - (d) Copies of Annual Returns since the incorporation of the Company;
   - (e) Copies of:—
   - (i) Special resolutions;
   - (ii) Extraordinary resolutions;
   - (iii) Resolutions which have been agreed to by all the members of a Company, but which, if not so agreed to, would not have been effective for their purpose unless, as the case may be, they had been passed as special resolutions or as extraordinary resolutions;
   - (iv) Resolutions or agreements which have been agreed to by all the members of some class of shareholders, but which, if not so agreed to, would not have been effective for their purpose unless they had been passed by some particular majority or otherwise in some particular manner, and all resolutions or agreements which effectively bind all the members of any class of shareholders though not agreed to by all those members.

While it is not proposed to penalise companies and directors who are endeavouring, in difficult circumstances, to comply with the law, it is obvious that the present position cannot be allowed to continue.

Dated the 12th day of February, 1946.

H. A. de BARROS BOTELHO,
Acting Registrar of Companies.

MATRICULATION EXAMINATION.

There is a possibility that a London Matriculation Examination may be held in Hong Kong in June of this year, upon the results of which entrance to the University of Hong Kong may be decided. Since it is necessary to know the approximate number of entrants before a decision can be made, intending candidates are requested to send in their names before Saturday, 16th February to:

The Director of Education,
Fire Brigade Building,
Hong Kong.

How The Favourites Started

London, Feb. 11.

For the good reason that they had nothing better to do with their spare time boys from the Wesleyan Chapel in Birmingham formed a club and from their first match took the encouraging sum of 5/3d. in gate money.

In Derby, a local cricket team started football to keep their fans during the close seasons.

These clubs to-day are Aston Villa and Derby County—two favourites to win the Football Association Club this year; both teams scoring good wins in the fifth round on Saturday.

This seasons marks the 75th year of the Cup's existence. Reuter.

Yorks Short Of Bowlers

London, Feb. 11.

The Yorkshire County Cricket Club have decided to raise the annual subscription from one to two guineas.

At the annual meeting at Sheffield, presided over by Sir Stanley Jackson, the Leeds surgeon Reginald Broomhead was elected honorary life member of the Club. It was an acknowledgment of his cure of the Yorkshire and England batsman Len Hutton's left arm at one time thought to be beyond recovery. Dr. Broomhead refused a fee for his work.

Sir Stanley said that Yorkshire's shortage is good right-arm bowlers. He quoted George Hirst as saying: "We have 40 left-arm bowlers, but they bowl left-handed because they consider it the thing to do." Reuter.

A 17-year-old youth, Yip Mui, was admitted to Queen Mary Hospital with injuries received after being knocked down by a motor car in Connaught Road Central near the Yaumati Ferry Wharf about 10.45 a.m. yesterday

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PREMISES WANTED

FOREIGN company requires 3 or 4, 5-roomed flats or houses, furnished or unfurnished. Apply Box No. 68 "China Mail."

WANTED at the beginning of April three-roomed flat in Hong Kong, not above Robinson Road level. Furnished or unfurnished. Write Box No. 66 "China Mail."

URGENTLY Required, Two or three roomed unfurnished flat at reasonable rent. Kowloon preferred. Write Box No. 67 "China Mail."

THE UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

There is a possibility that the University of Hong Kong may be able to resume first year classes in Arts, Science and Medicine in October, 1946. It is requested that those desirous of enrolling their names as first year students in the event of the University re-opening, will send in their names at the earliest opportunity to:

THE SECRETARY'S OFFICE,
UNIVERSITY OF HONG KONG.

It is necessary also to state whether the intending applicant already possesses a Hong Kong University Matriculation Certificate or other exempting Certificate, or whether the applicant intends to sit for the London Matriculation Examination which may be held in June of this year. This notice also applies to first year students whose studies were interrupted by the outbreak of war in December, 1941.

GORDON KING,
Dean Faculty of Medicine,
University of Hong Kong.

U.S. Labour Outlook Brightens

NEW YORK, FEB. 11.

THE LABOUR OUTLOOK FOR THE NATION TOOK A BRIGHTER TURN THIS WEEKEND WITH THE SETTLEMENT OF THE STRIKE OF 25,000 CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANISATION'S ELECTRICAL WORKERS OF THE GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION AND 7,000 WESTERN UNION C.I.O. WORKERS IN NEW YORK.

ADDED TO THESE SETTLEMENTS, A WHITE HOUSE SPOKESMAN REPORTED GOOD PROGRESS IN THE ATTEMPTS TO END THE STEEL STRIKE.

Settlement of the electrical workers' strike in five division plants was announced jointly by General Motors and James E. Matles, director of the organisation for the United Electrical, Radio and Machine workers. Both parties reported the agreement was reached "through collective bargaining" and settled on a basis of 18½ cents an hour wage increase.

Some 200,000 C.I.C. electrical workers called the strike against General Motors, General Electric and Westinghouse on Jan. 15, demanding daily wage boosts of $2.00. General Motors had offered the union 13½ cents an hour, Westinghouse a 15 per cent wage boost for a ten per cent increase in hours and General Electric 10 cents hourly or 10 per cent, which ever was higher.

NEW YORK CRISIS

In the steel strike issue, both the White House and the C.I.O. president, Philip Murray, indicated that the only remaining obstacle is the question of how far back the retroactive pay increase will go.

Most Ohio tire plants will shut down in eight to 10 days because of a shortage of bead wire, unless the steel strike ends.

A survey shows New York tugboats remain idle as the city faces a grave fuel crisis. Drastic fuel oil rationing was ordered after the striking tug-boat workers rejected a proposal for settlement.—Associated Press.

R.A.F. To Meet Navy

R.A.F. are to meet Royal Navy in a one-day cricket match on the H.K.C.C. ground this Saturday. The R.A.F. team will be selected from:—

Col. Leigh, Cpl. Ward, Cpl. Kenyon, A. C. Eve, L. A. C. Cooke, L. A. C. Baxter, Cpl. Barley, L. A. C. Gilling, L. A. C. Allen, F/O Haigh, S/Ldr. Johns and F/Lt. Lester.

The fast bowling will be in the capable hands of Cpl. Ward and Cpl. Kenyon, the former being considered the best fast bowler in the Colony. Cook, Haigh and Johns will be the other bowlers.

The side is well equipped for batting, and the form of Eve, Baxter and Gilling will be watched with interest. Col. Leigh, who is an experienced wicket keeper, will skipper the team.

Elsie And Doris Here

E.N.S.A.'s Elsie and Doris Waters, otherwise known as "Gert and Daisy", the popular radio, stage and film artists, were among the arrivals yesterday from Singapore by the s.s. Matiana.

Disembarking here also were 48 members of the W.A.A.F. They will be attached to Air Headquarters Staff and are to stay at St. Paul's Hostel.

Repatriates included some 30 members of the Hong Kong Volunteer Force. They are part of a unit that was built up in India from personnel of the H.K.V.D.C. and others who had made their way out of the Colony after the surrender in December, 1941, and took part in operations in Burma.

UNUSUAL CHARGE

A Chinese woman, Wong Kwai Chun, was charged before Mr. W. H. Latimer yesterday with fraudulently converting to her own use and benefit the stocking-trade, furniture and fittings of the business of Tin Po Wo Firm.

The sole proprietor of the firm, Li Shiu Piu, alias Li Kit Sang, had entrusted sale of the whole business to Wong through his agent, Tam Yiu, on condition that if she failed to sell it, everything must be returned to the owner. Wong had failed to sell the business but when asked to return it, refused.

Mr. Remedios appeared for defendant. The case was remanded a week.

SNATCHER SENTENCED

A young Chinese, Wong Ngau, was sentenced to two months' hard labour by Mr. C. Y. Kwan at the Summary Military Court yesterday, for snatching a handbag from a Chinese woman at Tai Ping Shan Street on Sunday evening.

C.S.I. Fong of the C.I.D., who prosecuted, said that accused was arrested by two pedestrians after snatching the handbag. Accused told the Court that he had had no food for three days.

Larwood Retires

London, Feb. 11.

Scorning several attractive League Cricket Club offers — £15 per week — the world's finest fast bowler, Harold Larwood, has retired from professional cricket.

The Notts and England bowling genius has taken a confectionery and tobacco business in the Lancashire seaside town of Blackpool, and has definitely finished with the paid game.

"I have had a number of fine offers, but I have finished with professionalism," he said. "I do not want the responsibility of it now. This business is what I want. My wife and four daughters always wanted to settle in Blackpool and now we have."

Larwood played professional cricket with the Blackpool Cricket Club in 1939 and reckons it was the happiest cricket of his life. "Win or lose we enjoyed ourselves, and there were no inquests," he said. Larwood is now 42, but still looks very fit. His cricket bag has arrived at Blackpool with his luggage, and he will be in the local side as an amateur this season.

C. V. Grimmet, former Australian Test player, says that Don Bradman needs little to bring him up to concert pitch, and thinks he will captain the Australian Test side against England at the end of this year. Grimmet says that Bradman, Lindsay Hassett, who captained the Australian Services last season, Bill Brown, Don Tallon, Syd Barnes and Bill O'Reilly are automatic choices for the next Tests.

Bill Alley, New South Wales left-handed batsman and prolific scorer this season, is considered by Grimmet to be Australia's most promising Test prospect for many years. Alley, he says, "is the brightest star of the cricket horizon. He has all the shots, is a beautiful field and is useful as a fairly fast change bowler."—Reuter.

Irish Wonder For National

London, Feb. 11.

An eight-year-old Irish chaser, "Historical Revue," will bring riches to thousands of Aintree workers if he wins the Grand National.

He was recently bought by the Managing Director of a jam-making firm, William Porter, whose factory is only half a mile from the course.

Mr. Porter, whose first racehorse this is, said: "I have always had the ambition to win the Grand National and I am hoping to be lucky with my first runner. Historical Revue has won several chases in Eire and jumps like a cat. He has never been known to fall. I have been offered double what I had given for him, but would not take five times that amount. I backed him at 40 to 1."

All his employees have backed the horse.—Reuter.

London, Feb. 11.

Jackie Rankin, Southall boxer, expects to be demobbed from the R.A.F. in about three weeks' time. In future he will fight as a featherweight.—Reuter.

Way Foong's Softball Prospects

(By "ONLOOKER")

Interest continues unabated in this week's Softball as the runners-up position is involved. At the moment, Way Foong seems to stand the best chance. They have beaten the Madcaps, but it is not improbable that the tables can be turned in the return engagement at 9.30 a.m. sharp this Sunday. The Madcaps have been the Baseballers but here, again, a different tale may be told in the return match. Chung Hwa will cross-bat with the Cyclones immediately afterwards. The Baseballers have a bye this week.

Although beaten by Way Foong in their first game, Madcap's hopes run high after their victory over "Doc" Molthen's Baseballers a fortnight ago. Big Chief Avichi Yvanovich will probably send out the same field as in the first round with the addition of McCullough of the U.S.N.

The Chung Hwa-Cyclones fracas is a battle to decide who are to be the door-mat dwellers. Umpires for this game will be "Doc" Molthen (plate), Robbins and "Lefty" Moosdeep (bases).

HERE AND THERE

Softball has certainly caught on again as witness the crowd of spectators every Sunday.

Paul McCullough, U.S.N., and Al Gibson, R.A.F., turn out regularly for the Madcaps and the H.K. Baseball Club respectively and soon made themselves popular by their sportmanship and their brilliant fielding and batting.

FRENCH DEMOBBING

Paris, Feb. 11.

The demobilisation by March 31 of virtually all conscripts and war volunteers in the French Naval Forces was announced yesterday by the Ministry of the Armies. The order will reduce the forces essentially to professional navy men.—Associated Press.

LEE THEATRE

Showing To-Day
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, & 9.15 p.m.

"SECRET AGENT OF JAPAN"

A very successful picture produced by The CHINA MOTION PICTURE STUDIO

—All dialogues in Chinese—

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To-Day only at 2.30, 5.15, 7.15, 9.15
The Story of the Invisible Philippine Army.
"BACK TO BATAAN"
starring JOHN WAYNE
—To-Morrow—
Robyn in "OUR WIFE"
Douglas

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MAJESTIC
At 2.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 p.m.

Three Grand Stars ... ... In Romance ... with a Laugh!

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ANNE BAXTER
CHARLES COBURN
A 20th Century Fox 30th Anniversary Picture
ALSO LATEST FOX MOVIETONE NEWS

SHOWING TO-DAY
ALHAMBRA
At 2.30, 5.00 7.00 & 9.00 p.m.

CENTRAL THEATRE

SHOWING TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.15, 7.15 & 9.15 P.M.

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ANGLO-SOVIET CRISIS

Deeper Causes Underlying Quarrel

Cairo Student Unrest

Cairo, Feb. 11.

Students demonstrating against Britain to-night released a police officer they had held as hostage earlier but announced they would defy police orders by holding a funeral procession through the street to-day. The student was killed accidentally during the demonstration.

The police officer is said to have been held after he is said to have followed the students into the Fuad Medical School to offer permission for a conditional silent funeral procession. After his apprehension the police then barred the funeral procession.

The body of the student remained in the medical school overnight but the majority of the students who had come forth in the hostage scheme home for the night because of the police decided to go home for the night because of the hour. A few hundred remained in the building.—Associated Press.

BARRICADED IN

Cairo, Feb. 11.

Egyptian students barricaded themselves within the grounds of Fuad University and battled the police again in continued demonstrations which have resulted in one death and nearly 100 persons injured during the last two days.

Approximately one thousand students at the University shouted "Imperialistic England" and "Imperialistic America" and denounced the proposed revision of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

The barricaded students within the university and passed a resolution not to resume studies until the Prime Minister Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha has resigned. They claim that the Prime Minister is too friendly with England.

Groups roamed the streets early with red and white and one student was crushed to death under a police truck.—Associated Press.

Wrangle Over Procedure

London, Feb. 11.

A wrangle over procedure again delayed the vote on a recommendation to put the permanent headquarters of the United Nations in the Greenwich-Stamford area.

The vote on a Netherlands proposal backing the recommendation but leaving open the decision on the site and the exact location was put over until Monday.

Several test votes showed supporters of the site have a majority.

Meanwhile, two telegrams were distributed: the first, on behalf of Senator Kilgore of West Virginia offering a site near Berkeley Springs about 100 miles from Washington with "ample acreage, cheap land and no question of displacing persons"; the second, on behalf of 22 California Congressmen and Senators "cordially and urgently" renewing the invitation for the permanent home to be in the San Francisco Bay area.—Associated Press.

Conflict Of Two Idealogies

(By Michael Foot, M.P.).

LONDON, FEB. 11.

ALL ELSE ON THE POLITICAL SCENE — EVEN THE MOMENTOUS LEGISLATIVE MEASURES NOW BEING PASSED THROUGH THE HOUSE OF COMMONS—HAVE BEEN OVERWHELMED BY THE CRISIS IN ANGLO-SOVIET RELATIONS.

THE CLASH TAKES THE OUTWARD FORM OF AN ARGUMENT BETWEEN BRITAIN AND THE SOVIET UNION, BUT THE ARGUMENT IS ALSO ONE BETWEEN SOCIAL DEMOCRACY AND COMMUNISM AND, IN THE LONG RUN, THIS IS THE MOST IMPORTANT ASPECT OF THE QUARREL.

Hitherto, these two conceptions of society, the most vital in the modern world, have had to conduct their debates with much main attention distracted by the threat of Fascism. To-day, each conception is embodied in the great states. They watch each other across the stricken continent of Europe, where each exercises powerful magnetisms. No prophetic insight is needed to realise that the peace of the world depends on the establishment on a working basis of confidence between these two ideologies.

By all evidence Socialism in Russia and Social Democracy in Britain are here to stay. Neither can hope for the extinction of the other without a struggle, which would blow this planet to oblivion. Never were the stakes for all mankind stacked so high.

How is the solution to be sought? There are some persons in the rank and file of the Labour Movement, prompted either by Communist propaganda, or by recollection of the disastrous policies towards the Soviet Union pursued by past British Governments, who are inclined to ascribe all difficulties to the actions of our own Government. For them, on every issue as it arises, the Soviet Government is right and the British Government is wrong. Russia is right in Poland, Bulgaria, Rumania, Jugo-Slavia, Greece, Persia, or any other country whose affairs happen to come up for consideration. Any proposal she happens to place before the U.N.O. is "correct" and almost divinely inspired.

FANTASTIC ACCUSATION

The depths of subservience in advocating this attitude have been touched in the past week, following the demarche on Greece. For the main burden of the Russian note was not that British policy was open to some general criticism. The charge was specific. The presence of British troops in Greece was endangering peace.

The accusation is fantastic. The Russians may have their reasons for advancing it. But anyone in this country, and in particular any member of the Labour Movement, who is prepared to swallow this item in the Russian gospel, can hardly be considered a serious disputant.

What then is the motive behind the barrage of attack against the British Government which has issued from Moscow?

The probable answer can be found in the misunderstanding of the democratic institutions in Britain, which has long been a feature of Soviet policy. For contrary to the assumption of infallibility sometimes ascribed to the Kremlin, Soviet statesmen, like other statesmen, have made huge blunders. They have been blunders based on the crude application of the so-called Marxist principles.

The Marxist analysis claims that political power always rests with the holders of economic power. Hence, the Russian contempt for political democracy. Hence their rooted belief in 1939 that since economic power still lay with capitalist Britain, the same Britain was likely to set out to Fascism, and the majority of the people and of political democracy to defend this. Naval was discounted, and for that error which allowed Hitler to choose the moment of his assault on the Soviet Union Russia has paid with a world of blood.

FEAR MOTIVE

Unhappily, the Russians did not learn as much from this miscalculation as might have been hoped. They never reckoned with the overthrow of Torvism at the polls. They were dumbfounded by the removal of Mr. Churchill. For them, a new and unforeseen factor had arisen in world politics.

How easy for them was the ideological argument in Europe when the only competitor was the discredited British Tory-ism, with its peculiar partiality for defunct Monarchies and uneasy collaborators. How awkward that their ancient rival Social Democracy had revealed the vitality which all their textbooks condemned as unthinkable!

At once for the Russians an old dispute was revived. Inexorably the survival of any great nation demands large-scale economic planning. How is it to be done? By the Russian pattern—that is by force, by the banishment of the rights of the individual and by suppression of opposition—or by the British pattern.

It is hard to believe that the bitter antagonism of the Soviet Government towards the Labour Government is not actuated partly by fear that the new force which has appeared in world politics since the British elections is a formidable competitor, and one which should be discredited before it is able to show its mettle.—Reuter.

Student Of Europe Takes A Dim View

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE "SUNDAY OBSERVER" IN AN ARTICLE BY "A STUDENT OF EUROPE" SAID THAT THE UNITED NATIONS ORGANISATION "WILL HARDLY IN ANY FORESEEABLE TIME BECOME THE OVER-RIDING FACTOR IN FOREIGN POLICY."

The Russo-Persian dispute showed that the Security Council "cannot be possibly made into a protection for the small against one of the big," the paper said.

It added: "Nor, incidentally, does it look as if the Council will ever be a particularly practical weapon of the big against some recalcitrant among the small."

The Observer said: "It is quite obvious now" that the much spoken of "police" will be merely be such forces as the individual big Powers may wish to use jointly, from time to time, for the enforcement of common policies." The paper added, however, that the Security Council "may still become the classical instrument" for open diplomacy.

Meanwhile the conservative "Sunday Times," in an editorial, said that real security would only return to the world if the "weaker states are able freely and without interference to re-establish the organs of their national life."

The paper said: "It is easy to understand why some of them (United Nations member states) can yet think of little but of their own defence against aggression."

The "Sunday Times" added that "belief in security is the essential condition of lasting peace. But it simply cannot exist unless the protecting powers themselves agree in purpose and in practical cooperation."—Associated Press.

COUP BY SPECULATORS

(*Continued from Page 1*)

story at the bottom—a 10-day-old story from Rio de Janeiro about Brazil banks being closed by a strike, which indicated the apparent international finance interests of whoever did the forging.

ARRIVED ALONE

"Delivery of the faked story to the newspapers coincided closely with the regular evening delivery of our office boy. One editor said he ascertained positively that the faked sheet of news arrived alone at his desk but some others said they thought it was with the regular batch of evening stories on their desks.

"Delivery was not made to any English language newspaper and one Chinese newspapers subscribing to The Associated Press service was omitted.

"The Associated Press will press for an investigation by the authorities to try to determine the responsibility for this duplicity against the newspapers, the public and this news agency."—Associated Press.

EFFECT ON MARKET

The bottom fell out of Chinese national currency yesterday morning following the fake report which said that the C.N.-U.S. exchange rate had been fixed at 2,000 to 1.

The report started a wave of selling by panicky holders.

Opening at HK$3.95 to CN$1,000 for spot and $3.70 for futures, rates soon fell to $3.50 and $3.10 respectively. But from then on the market steadied and started to go up. At the close there were buyers at $4.10 for spot and $3.70 for futures.

It was not till late afternoon that people got to know that the currency report was false, and there was no opportunity to see its reaction on the market.

The gold market was shaky and people were uncertain which way to operate. It opened at $595 per tael and dropped to $550 but recovered, and closed with buyers at $580.

U.S. dollars took a further spurt and were in demand at $6.75. English Sterling were bought at $19.20 and Australian pounds at $13.90.

U.N.O. And Indonesia

London, Feb. 11.

Mahmoud Riaz, Egyptian delegate to the United Nations Security Council, suggested to-day that the progress of negotiations between the Netherland's Government and the popular movement in Java should be periodically reported to the Council.

There way a feeling in some circles that a compromise along these lines might provide a solution of the deadlock which threatened in the debate on the Ukrainian Republic's accusation that international peace has been endangered by the operations of British troops in Indonesia.

The Council adjourned the debate after a third day's hearing during which the Soviet Foreign Commissar, Andrei Vyshinsky, lent Russia's support to the Ukrainian appeal.

Riaz said he opposed the sending of a commission, as it would serve no purpose. He defended the presence of British troops in Indonesia, but said he would like further information about the attitude of the Netherland's Government to the Indonesian Nationalist Movement. He claimed that the Security Council was the competent authority to deal with the situation and urged that it should be kept in touch with the progress of negotiations.

"I sometimes wonder whether the purpose for which the British troops were sent to Indonesia were properly understood by the leaders of the Indonesian popular movement" Riaz said. "If they had, the British troops might not have found their job so difficult."

Van Kleffen's statement to the Council, in which he said he did not contest the legitimacy of the Nationalist aspirations, Riaz said, revealed a liberal and broadminded spirit by the Netherlands Government. But, he said, he wondered what share the Nationalists were to be allowed to take in the administration of their country.

Riaz expressed the hope that present negotiations "will reach a solution in conformity with the Charter (of the United Nations)".—Associated Press.

Limiting Italy's Capacity For War

LONDON, FEB. 11.

THE UNITED STATES HAS PROPOSED TO THE DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTERS COUNCIL THAT THE ITALIAN ARMY BE LIMITED TO APPROXIMATELY 250,000 MEN, AN AUTHORITATIVE SOURCE SAID YESTERDAY.

SO FAR, THE SOURCE SAID, THE DEPUTIES WHO ARE DISCUSSING TERMS OF A PEACE TREATY WITH ITALY HAVE TAKEN NO ACTION ON THE MILITARY PARTS OF THE ITALIAN PACT.

However, the source said, there seems to be General agreement that all Italian submarines should be destroyed.

Britain had suggested that the Italian Navy should be kept at a minimum. The deputies have assigned these problems to a military sub-committee.

While these discussions were continuing, the Italian Ambassador in London, Nicolo Carandini, had a long interview with Soviet Vice-Commissar Andrei Vishinsky who is here for the United Nations Assembly.

It was reported reliably that Vishinsky assured Carandini of the Soviet Union's friendship for Italy. The Ambassador is reported to have said or presented Italy's viewpoint on the treaty questions under discussion by the deputies and his concern over the progress in the four-power negotiations.

The United States Military proposals, it was learned, have been discussed by the French, British and Russian deputies but so far they have neither been supported nor rejected. The figure of 250,000 does not include the State police or any overseas forces which Italy may need, depending on what the deputies decide to do with Italy's colonies.—Associated Press.

Madame In Shanghai

Shanghai, Feb. 11.

Madame Chiang Kai-shek flew from Chungking yesterday for her first Shanghai visit since 1937.

The Generalissimo is expected to join her briefly during the week.—Associated Press.

America And Food Crisis

Washington, Feb. 11.

After a survey of 65 countries the Department of Agriculture states that United States per capita food consumption this year will be the greatest on record while people in many lands will be "near starvation." The Department said that Spain, India and China have apparently a most difficult problem to solve with regard to food.

The world grain supply situation is described as the "most difficult" ever recorded.

The Department estimated that world production of nearly all staple foods is below pre-war figures and shortages will be felt most severely in the first half of the year before the new crops are harvested. An increased production is predicted for the 1946-47 season.—Associated Press.

TRUMAN APPEAL

Washington, Feb. 11.

President Truman has again called on the American people to cooperate in his plans to provide food for other nations of the world from the American larder.

He told the Women's National Press Club that a great many Americans are too fat anyway and that they could afford to lose a bit of weight if it meant sustaining the lives of others.—Associated Press.

Largest Elections In Russian History

MOSCOW, FEB. 11.

RUSSIA'S LARGEST ELECTION IN HISTORY TOOK PLACE YESTERDAY OVER 1/6TH OF THE WORLD'S SURFACE AND THERE WERE INDICATIONS THE POLL MIGHT REACH 110,000,000. EVERYONE 18 YEARS OF AGE OR OVER INCLUDING RED ARMY SOLDIERS ABROAD WERE ELIGIBLE TO VOTE.

THERE ARE 1,287 DOMESTIC ELECTORATE DISTRICTS INCLUDING EAST PRUSSIA AND FORMER PARTS OF THE JAPANESE EMPIRE.

The polls in Moscow were considerable right at the opening despite the weather and darkness. Many citizens had stayed up all night at parties. Counting was to start at midnight but the final tabulations probably will be delayed several days because of the vast distances involved and the isolation of many of the voting districts.

Electors were stirred by Marshal Stalin's speech on Saturday night forecasting the early end of food rationing and also new five-year plans designed to "insure our country against all kinds of calamities."

ONE ISSUE

Other speakers, including Foreign Commissar Molotov, had warned that the Soviet Union still had enemies.

The election has one issue—the continued leadership of the Communist Party and Stalin. At the last election on Dec. 12, 1937, only 632,000 cast negative ballots out of a total of over 100,000,000.—Associated Press.

96% VOTE

London, Feb. 11.

It is estimated that 96 per cent of the electorate have already cast their votes in the Russian elections, the Moscow Radio said to-night.—Reuter.

BEVIN REJECTS SOVIET THESIS

LONDON, FEB. 11.

RUSSIA DECLARED TO THE UNITED NATIONS SECURITY COUNCIL TO-DAY THAT CONDITIONS IN STRIFE-TORN INDONESIA MAY "SPARK" A THIRD WORLD WAR AND ASKED THAT A FIVE-POWER INVESTIGATION COMMISSION BE SENT THERE AT ONCE.

ASSERTING THAT ONLY BRITAIN AND THE NETHERLANDS HAD FIRST HAND INFORMATION ON THE INDONESIAN NATIONALIST MOVEMENT, SOVIET VICE-FOREIGN COMMISSAR ANDREI VISHINSKY DECLARED THAT THIS CONSTITUTED AN "INEQUALITY" AMONG NATIONS.

"If this inequality is what you want," he said, "then you can say it is the end of the United Nations."

He asked that an investigating commission be composed of representatives of the United States, Russia, Britain, China and the Netherlands, Ukrainian Foreign Minister Dmitri Manuelsky previously had requested such a commission, saying it would "cast a slur upon the conduct of British troops in Indonesia."

Dutch Foreign Minister Eelco Van Kleffens said that while willing for a commission to investigate British military actions he could not approve its delving into the internal affairs of Indonesia.

Vishinsky declared that Van Kleffens opposed the commission idea "because he fears the sending of impartial observers who would weigh the facts and weigh the evidence and come to their own objective conclusions."

"I suggest" he said "that he fears the shedding of light upon this very obscure situation."

The Soviet delegation, Visninsky added, "is opposed to secrecy in these matters." Thus, the bespectacled former prosecuting attorney backed up a Ukrainian demand for Security Council intervention on the grounds that British troops in Indonesia are "suppressing" an independence movement.

BRITISH COUNTER

"We say," Vishinsky reiterated, "that war is being waged against the Indonesian population. This is a very dangerous situation. It is dangerous for the future. It may light a spark which will set light to the powder barrel and lead to a fresh world-wide conflagration."

He drew attention to a statement by Van Kleffens at a previous council session that the British and Dutch were concerned not only with armed bands and terrorists but with "a body amounting to 80,000 men, with modern equipment, including anti-aircraft equipment."

British Foreign Minister Ernest Bevin countered with: "Nothing has been shown that British troops have threatened world peace. His Majesty's Government will not take that."

Van Kleffens, speaking briefly, declared: "If there was a possibility of that war which Mr. Vishinsky talked about, would negotiations be underway with the Indonesians? I think not."

The Dutch Foreign Minister added: "Mr. Vishinsky said too that the situation had alarmed public opinion. That alarm exists only in his own imagination. There is a curtain rising over the scene which justifies guarded optimism in Indonesia."

The Security Council had met twice yesterday, during the morning and afternoon in an attempt to close the case but when the members adjourned at 5.00 p.m. G.M.T. there were still speakers to be heard. The council will resume the discussion to-day at 5.00 p.m. G.M.T.—Associated Press.

Schleswig Petition

Copenhagen, Feb. 11.

A petition signed by half a million Danes was presented to the Prime Minister, Knud Kristen en, yesterday, asking the Danish Government to request from the Allied Authorities the removal of the administration of South Schleswig from the "Prussians."

The petition asked that the administration be handed over to the local population which includes many persons of Danish origin and others with Danish sympathy.

The petition said that the Government should ask "our allies, British, the United States, Russia and France, to liberate the population of South Schleswig from the yoke under which it has lived since the Prussian conquest in 1864."

The petitioners claim that the population of South Schleswig has been increased 130 per cent. by the influx of refugees from East Prussia and Western Germany.—Associated Press.

KNOCKED DOWN BY JEEP

An unknown Chinese was admitted to the Queen Mary Hospital at 8.30 last night suffering from injuries sustained when he was knocked down by a jeep near the Queen's Dancing Hall. The man had alighted from a moving tram car and had not noticed the on-coming jeep. The driver of the jeep swerved to avoid him but failed.

TUGS LEAVING

The rescue tugs Lariat, Integrity, Advantage and Cheerly will be leaving Hong Kong shortly for Manila where they are to be handed over to the United States authorities, under Lease-Lend arrangements. They are to be escorted by H.M.S. Sprague.

Shortly before 6 p.m. yesterday a tram car ran into a jeep driven by a Naval Officer near the Macao Wharf, Connaught Road. No one was injured. Damage was done to the front of the car and the jeep.

RADIO

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 12th, 1946.
STUDIO—ROLAND CONWAY AND "MITCH" MATTHEWS ON TWO PIANOS.

ZBW HONGKONG broadcasting on a frequency of 640 Kilocycles and from 12.30 to 1.30 p.m., 6.30 to 7.30 p.m. and 9.00 to 11.00 p.m. also on 9.52 Megacycles.

H.K.T.
12.30 p.m.—Daily Programme Summary.
12.32 p.m.—The Maestros.
12.45 p.m.—"Serenade to the Stars"—ENSA.
1.00 p.m.—News & Announcements.
1.10 p.m.—Light Orchestral Interlude.
1.30 p.m.—Compositions of Jounod.
2.00 p.m.—Close Down.
6.30 p.m.—A Dance Half hour.
7.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
7.15 p.m.—The Kentucky Minstrels.
7.30 p.m.—Studio—Roland Conway & "Mitch" Matthews on two Pianos.
7.50 p.m.—Light Variety Programme.
8.30 p.m.—"Music Time"—ENSA.
9.00 p.m.—London Relay—News.
9.05 p.m.—Interlude (From London).
9.10 p.m.—London Relay—"Nocturne in Navy Blue".
9.30 p.m.—London Relay—Tommy Handley in "ITMA".
10.00 p.m.—Reginald Dixon at the Organ.
10.15 p.m.—Light Orchestral Selections.
10.30 p.m.—Excerpts from Verdi's "La Traviata".
11.00 p.m.—Close Down.

Programmes marked ENSA are recorded specially for Services Entertainment by the Department of National Service Entertainment.

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